WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1888.

### That Will Settle It.

Our highly esteemed contemporary, the Northern Budgst, discusses in a kindly spirit what it assumes to be the ambition of Governor HILL in relation to the Presidentia election of this year, and in the course of ite remarks it lave down the following principle: "The New York delegates will certainly be for CLEVE

That will settle the question. As the Nev York delegates go, so the nomination will go. If they are for CLEVELAND, and are prepared to say that CLEVELAND can certainly carry New York-and if the assertion is backed up and repeated by the dele gation of New Jersey and the delegation of Connecticut, it will gain something in influence-then CLEVELAND will certainly be nominated, provided always that he really desires the nomination and is applying his abilities and influence to getting it.

But if, on the other hand, the delegates of New York should not be for CLEVELAND, and if instead of saying that Mr. CLEVELAND can certainly carry New York, they should say that with him as the candidate New York will be doubtful, while with Governo HILL or some other eminent Democrat it would be certain for the Democracy, then the case will be changed, and a different resuit may follow.

The vote of New York is indispensable to the election of any candidate for President. and both parties will nominate the man who appears to have the best chance of obtaining

That, we fancy, will be the way it will be settled.

#### The Best Speech Grover Cleveland Ever Made.

Mr. CLEVELAND delivered a notable speech in Albany on July 29, 1884. He accepted then and there the Democratic nomination to be President of the United States. In this speech Mr. CLEVELAND said: "I have been chosen to represent the plans, purposes

and policy of the Democratic party." That is the truth. That is what he was chosen for. He was chosen to represent the plans, purposes, and policy of the Demo-

cratic party. For a long time following Mr. CLEVE-LAND's election and inauguration certain gentlemen and certain newspapers spared no effort to persuade the President that he had been chosen to represent the plane, purposes, and policy of the Mugwump party-If party it can be called.

For a long time-a dreary long time it was for Democrats-Mr. CLEVELAND wavered between his own original understanding of the purpose of his nomination and that which his gilb Mugwump admirers tried to force upon him.

He now seems to have decided definitely and finally that he was right from the first and they were wrong. May ne never change his mind!

It must be a pleasure now for Mr. CLEVE-LAND to read over his speech of acceptance, spoken in Albany on July 29, 1884. It is the best and truest speech he ever made.

#### One Kentucky Idea will be Taken, and One will be Left.

It is impossible not to admire the Hon HENRY WATTERSON, and yet it is permitted to doubt if the next Democratic platform will contain that conception of tariff enormities and revenue reform whereof he is so stout e champion. He is an uncompromiser but, luckily, the Democratic party is disposed to compromise in regard to non-essentials.

To be sure those non-essentials are regarded as essential by Col. WATTERSON, but that is not essential. The Democratic party admires genius such as his, but it will not forget that several million votes and not two or three geniuses are what it is here for.

Kentucky is a great and glorious commonwealth, and there is at least one subject on high its statesmen will be permitted to have their say. For what could better express the views not merely of the Democrats of Kentucky, but of ninety-nine hundredths of the adopted not so very long ago by the Kentucky Democratic State Convention? Mugwumps please observe and preserve:

"We favor honest civil service reform; by which we sean the enforcement of the faithful performance by ersons appointed to office of all public duties intrusted them, and to this end, as well as to the maintenance of the spirit of our representative form of government. of the spirit of our representative term or government, we demand the strictest measure of personal and party responsibility, and are opposed to the substitution, in room of this, of life tonure, a civil pension list, and all other appendages of a bureaucratic system foreign to the genius of our institutions and people."

The practice of the Administration has now for some time been brought into complete accord with the Kentucky theory of sivil service reform. There is now so little rence of opinion as to this subject among Democrats, that this Kentucky declaration, which seemed at the time to be bold and startling, finds in practice nothing to contradict it. It has become a commonplace, and the next Democratic Convention may deem it labor lost to repeat it. The ocracy will follow the Kentucky idea of sivil service reform, but as for the Kentucky ides of tariff reform-hardly.

## The Panama Canal-Is This the End?

To appreciate the gravity of the blow dealt at the Panama canal by the refusal of the TIRARD Cabinet to approve the issue of a lottery loan, it is needful to recall the part which the canal company has of late played in politics. It will then be seen that M. DE sups has been struck down in the house of his best friends, and that he can have Mittle to hope for from an appeal to a legislature in which his avowed enemies are numerous and powerful.

The Panama Canal Company, owing partly to the extensive distribution of its shares and bonds, and partly to the large sums exded by the management in the promotion ction of its interests, has been for some years a more potent factor at French general elections and in legislative lobbles an ever were the Pacific Railway compaon this side of the Atlantic. It could also count upon the influence of its suc cessful predecessor, the Suez Canal Company, whose stockholders are to a considerextent identical with its own. In the past it has been strong enough to compel the resignation of particular Ministers, but never before had it taken such bold and ngly effective measures to control a Government as during the recent Presidential and Ministerial crises. It was fighting for existence, the committee of the amber of Deputies, to which the matter had been referred, having some months before declared itself unwilling to authorize

In the Versatlies Congress, convoked to choose M. Grevy's successor, the candidate of the canal company was M. FERRY. But for the power which, it was known, M. DE Louises intended to wield on his behalf, the plan of putting forward for the Presidency man held accountable for the Tonquin

would have been in the Elysée to-day, could the monarchists have been prevailed upon to accept him sooner than waste their strength upon a candidate of their own. At all events, the forces of the Panama canal were skilfully handled, and when the success of the nominee favored by M. DE LESSEP was known to be impossible, they were transferred in a body on the conclusive balot to M. SADI-CARNOT.

As it was M. FERRY and not M. DE FREY-CINHT who proposed the concentration of all republicans on the grandson of the great war Minister of the first French republic, it was natural that M. CARNOT should feel under special obligations to the Opportunist leader. Neither would the new President be uninfluenced by the fact that his father, Senator Carnor, is one of M. FERRY's most zealous adherents. But whatever may have been the cooperative causes the result was that the first Cabinet of the new Administration was plainly Ferryist, both Premier TIBARD and at least half of his colleagues belonging to the Opportunist section. Under such circumstances M. DE LESSEPS

was justified in thinking that, whatever rebuffs his lottery loan might again encounter from a legislative committee, it was at least sure of support from Ministers who but for him might never have reached power. Nor is it likely that he would have been disappointed were French public opinion as favor able now to the canal company as it was six months ago. The first shock to popular confidence was given by M. DE LESSEPS himself, when he disregarded the request of a committee of the Chamber for documents that would throw a searching light on the financial status of the enterprise. Then came the exposure of the discrepancies and suppressions in the company's reports made by M. LEBOY-BEAULIEU in one of the few unpurchasable Paris journals, the Economiste Français This article provoked acrid and angry rejoinders, but the outcome of the discussion has been that for the first time the French people have been made familiar with facts and figures which were published long ago in American newspapers. Just how much of the canal has been made and at how huge an outlay, and how much and how arduous work remains to do is at last almost as well known in Paris as in New York.

In this situation the prospect of raising by lottery loan the large additional sum nov asked for would have been far from bright. even had the TIRARD Cabinet, which no doubt owes M. DE LESSEPS a debt of gratitude, consented to recommend his project to the legislature. But now that the very men whom he helped to put in office are afraid to record themselves in favor of his scheme, his determination to appeal from the Minis try to the Chamber seems like the last desperate throw of a ruined gamester.

## More and Better Rapid Transit Needed

In the next part of his dissertation on municipal affairs, Mayor Hewitt, it seems, will treat, among other things, of the subject of rapid transit for New York, and he could not invite the attention of the people to a question of more importance, so far as concerns their own convenience, and the growth and prosperity of the town.

He sees how imperative is the need of greater and better facilities for such transit, and though he does not disclose what his plan for satisfying it is going to be, he confee that the scheme will involve the ownership of the proposed structures by the city Before discussing that suggestion we shall walt for the message itself, merely remark-ing that if it had been left to the public to provide such structures as we already have. New York would now in all probability be without rapid transit of any sort. Even as it was, the elevated railroad system was only built by offering extraordinary inducements to tempt the investment of private capital in what was regarded as a purely experimental construction, upon which Mayor HEWITT would at the time have been the last man to advise the expenditure of public money.

There is, undoubtedly, very much in that system which is open to criticism, and it does not by any means supply the present wants of the town in the matter of rapid transit. The trains are already overcrowded, and yet neither their length nor their number can be increased, for in that respect the full capacity of the structures has been reached. It is useless to introduce bills into the Legislature requiring the company to provide a seat for every passenger, for that cannot be done without putting the people to a worse inconvenience than travelling in crowded cars, by compelling great numbers of them to give up the advantages of the roads altogether.

Transit by the elevated roads, too, is only rapid as compared with transit by the horse cars; to satisfy the demands of travel they should run trains at twice the present speed But that they cannot do under the limitations of their structures, though, except for the elevated railroads, the demand would not now exist, for the longitudinal extension of the town which has taken place since their construction would have been practically impossible.

We summarized the other day some of the points made by Prof. HAUPT in an address on rapid transit for cities, before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. One of the sharpest and clearest of these was that the limit of the habitable area of a great modern community is determined by its facilities for transit. The relative areas available within half an hour, as affected by the kind and velocity of travel, he puts theoretically as:

\*For pedestrians moving at the rate of two miles per of hour. 8 square miles.

"For horse car moving at the rate of 2 miles per half ur. 18 square miles.

For elevated railroad moving at the rate of 6 miles per half hour, 72 square miles.
"For underground railroad moving at the rate of 10 miles per half hour, 200 square miles."

After a city has reached a population exceeding half a million, Prof. HAUPT concludes further, its rate of growth decrease rapidly unless facilities for quick transit are provided, for the inhabited area has become so much extended that the people lose too great a part of their time in going to and from their homes. Here in New York the horse cars were introduced when the population was something over half a million, and twenty years after, in 1872, when

the first elevated railroad was open-ed to traffic, it had increased to nearly a million, though meanwhile a great part of the population had become more densely crowded than in any other city of the civilized world. Since the introduction of the elevated roads, or in fifteen years, the population has advanced to about s million and a half, and the built-up area has been extended enormously, in confirmation of the estimates we have quoted from Prof. HAUPT. It is not too much to say that, except for these roads, this last growth of half a million would have been

Now, too, we have reached a limit beyond

finaco, and openly secured of truckling to Bristance, could hardly have been seriously mooted. As it was, his chances of an election were considered excellent up to the eye of the decisive vote, and perhaps he ground railroad, or a solid or arched masonry structure above ground, over which trai may be run at a speed of from twenty to thirty miles an hour, so that the habitable area may still be greatly extended.

Mayor HEWITT will therefore treat of subject of supreme importance to New York when he propounds in his forthcoming message his plan for providing the requisite rapid transit.

Sunday Beer and Wine. In repeating his recommendation that a imited number of licenses should be granted for the sale of beer and light wines after 1 o'clock on Sunday, Mayor HEWITT somewhat unnecessarily observed that he knew he should be condemned for so doing by nany persons whose good opinion he valued.

The persons to whom he referred are those who want to have the sham of Sunday closing kept up, in order that their Sabbatarian riews may be ostensibly supported by law. Very many of them are not themselves abstainers from alcoholic beverages either on Sunday or on other days, and therefore are utterly inconsistent in their demand that other people shall not be allowed to follow their own practice. The opinions of such men with regard to the recommendation of the Mayor are accordingly unworthy of his

An opinion which has real value is that expressed by Dr. McSwenny, for as rector of St. Brigid's, one of the largest parishes in this country. he is not only familiar with the disposition of the great majority of the people, but also is actively engaged in efforts for their moral and spiritual improvement. No one can be more anxious than he is to see the religious character of Sunday preserved In that direction he goes as far as any of the Sabbatarians of Murray Hill.

Yet Dr. McSweeny has written to the Mayor concurring in his recommendation, and agreeing with him that it is only just to the people who are accustomed to use been or wine as a part of their regular diet, that they should be permitted to obtain such beverages for their Sunday dinners. The privilege, he believes, would not be abused and unless it is granted great injustice will be done. Those people of whom Dr. Mo-Sweeny speaks, and of whose wants and habits he knows so much, are not able to have wine cellars and refrigerators, after the manner of the Murray Hill Sabbatariana, but must send out daily for their dinner beer which they buy by the quart in a pail or jug

Therefore he would allow the sale of been and wine for such purposes during certain hours on Sunday, but he would go further than the Mayor and prohibit the sale of any beverage to be drunk on the premises. He would require the saloons to be closed on Sundays, except that after a certain hour, at the rear or side entrance only, the beer might be sold to those who wished to carry it home. His purpose, of course, is to prevent the frequenting of liquor saloons on Sunday, and to encourage what he regards as the harmless or less harmful consumption of light beverages at home.

But his plan is not likely to meet with so much popular favor as Mayor Hewitt's has received, for the Germans especially, and they are a very great part of the population, resent being shut off from the social pleasires which they find on Sunday in their beer gardens. As it is now, despite the law, many of them frequent those resorts on that day, for, as the Mayor explains, actual Sunday closing cannot be generally and uniformly enforced without a large addition to the police force.

HOLMES, the Saratogs undertaker, has recovered a verdict for \$5,000, with an extra allowance of \$500, in his libel suit against the Temes. A mighty lively and intelligent Hebrew gentleman, who was a witness for the defence, testifled that he was city editor of the Times, and that its abuse of HOLMES was only an expedient whereby to "get a whack at Dana." This is a most startling revelation. We have sustained all sorts of assaults at the hands of the Times, but the idea of being thumped with a Saratoga undertaker is too much. We draw the line, JONES, at undertakers. Besides, they cost too much \$5,0001 Where

This verdict also casts a peculiar light on the character and habits of Col. F. D. GRANT.

Our valued contemporary, the Buffalo Courier, states that Mr. JOHN CLINTON GRAY, who has just been nominated to be Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, was formerly

Republican, and was a Mugwump in 1884. This, we think, is a mistake, so far as the Mugwumpery is concerned. Mr. GRAY was originally a Republican, but separated from that party several years ago. Then he did not go to the Mugwumps, but attached himself to hat sterling old Democratic organization. Tam many Hall, and of this he is now a member.

The Hon, WALTER I. HAVES is a member of Congress from the Second district of Iowa, and he is a Democrat. In the subjoined letter he frankly expresses his opinion on a subject

## "HOURS OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES.

MYL M. A. WRAYER. Manager Yours enclosing petition of citizens of the Second Congressional district of lows, with a re-quest that I present the same to Congress, received. As I have no desire to abridge the right of petition I rern the same to the end that this may be done if de turn the same to the end that this may be done if de-sired by some more congenial spirit, but I must decline to lend even quasi endorsement to the scheme, even to this extent. I am absolutely opposed to prohibition on principle, and a long residence in lows has shown me that it is an infamous inclerant, crue, blighting curses when attempted to be put in practice. It has there up feature to commend it. It is a failure in practice and has brought to the arrivers of failure in practice. as brought to the surface to fatten on the earnings o onest men and to play tyrant and oppressor over help-us women and children a set of legalized spice and formants. It is to be hoped that the District of Columbia will be saved from all these experiences. Then again. I think it is in bad taste and officious meddin for the people of lowa to attempt to force legislation upon the District in a matter of mere local concern no iavolving any question of inherent right or wrong: and, again, I observe on this petition the names of mere obli-drem who have not arrived at an age to even have a well-defined idea of the matter, and I do not want to be a party to presenting their names as petitioners entities to consideration and weight upon such an issue." Your

The views of Mr. Haves have always been held by the Democracy, but they have seldom been declared with as much force and pungency as in his letter.

It begins to look as if WILLIAM L. SCOTT were bigger man than samuel J. RAMPALL - Workington

Great Boorr! Tril'ogy, with the g soft, not Tri-logy.

An Ohio man is going to bring suit for that goodly alice of this town between Seventy-fourth street and 180th. Were he not replete with the eminent modesty for which his State is famous, he might have insisted upon owning

The hippopotamus is learning by bitter experience that the advance of civilization is unhealthy for him, and the sagacious pachy-derm is now fighting shy of the neighborhoods where white stations are planted along the Congo. When the black soldiers at Leopold-ville a while ago wanted fresh meat they had only to go out into the river a short distance and shoot a hippopotamus. This made life painfully exciting for the river horses who

were inchy enough not to get abot, and they finally decided to seek a more peaceful part of the Congo. Leopoldville hunters now have to travel a whole day to get a shot at a hippopotamus, and they are convinced that this animal. knowing when he is well off, decides to keep out of sight of the Congo State flag.

WONDERS OF THE "WORLD" ARRADAG For the Congo State flag.

The earth quaked in Massachusetts Monday morning. Monday is Earthquake Day in the Bay State. Ever since Joz Cook's Monday lectures began. Massachusetts has quaked every Monday. Even when Jon is in Singapore or Saugus of a Monday, the earth quakes just the same, as a result of unconscious cerebra

Senator WILLIAM EATON CHANDERS has offered some resolutions of inquiry into the cost of the alterations made by Secretary WHITNEY in the dilatory war ships begun when the New Hampshire Hornet was in the Navy Department. If Mr. Champlan's wisdom were equal to his activity, he would let the heavy brilères of oblivion close him out forever from the memories of his administration of the navy.

Fugitive cashiers have usually been mer with a large semblance of goodness, but it seems that O'BRIER, the defaulting cashier of was a known and skilled poker player. One would think that the State prison in Auburn would be an object lesson sufficiently impres ive to keep Auburnites in the narrow path of virtue.

It is reported that the retiring Ministry of Manitoba left the Treasury absolutely empty. having taken the precaution to prepay their salaries until Feb. 1. It was a very cold day when those Ministers left office, but they do no appear to be left.

HONOR TO JOHN FOLEY.

What He Did in the Great Contact of Last

Prom the Albany Press and Evidentector.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Not since the days of Tweed and his associates in 1871 have the good people of New York city been so thoroughly cent contest, it being chiefly confined to the office of District Attorney of New York county. The United Democracy nominated Col. John B. Fellows, who had been assistant in that office for twenty years.

The Republicans named De Lancey Nicoll,

also a Democrat, who had been in the same

ffice a short time. The World, combined with the Times and all the other Republican papers, made most disgraceful attacks upon Mr. Fellows. Not that graceful attacks upon Mr. Fellows. Not that he was incompetent or dishonest, but simply because he was a poor man with a large family and a small salary—not quite enough to go around to satisfy some little obligations. Mr. Nicoli, in his acceptance of the nomination from the Republicans, anticipated a large Democratic support, and of course, the full Republican vote. But the result clearly showed his fatal error. Notwithstanding the powerful support of the Republican press of the cit. including the leading German paper, the Nicoli was deleated.

The Sun, Nicoli did not even noil the average Republican vote. A week before the election the most bitter leeling against Fellows prevailed—the pereistent work of the press got in its heavy work just then. President Cleveland, Gov. Hill. and others wrote letters endorsing Col. Fellows, but all the writers, except one, knowed or forgot the real trouble of poor Fellows, namely, want of funds to satisfy his heavy election expenses.

Just here one of the leading and best citizens of New York nobly came to the rescue of Col. Fellows. That man was the Hon John Foley, the ismons gold pen manufacturer on Broadway, New York, under the Astor House.

Mr. Foley was the only man in the country who dared to take legal proceedings against William M. Tweed. Mr. Foley, with his famous nijunction suit, saved the city of New York from Tweed, ruin, and bankrubey. He was the founder of the great Committee of Seventy, and chief leader in the reform movement of 1871. he was incompetent or dishonest but simply

Watching the infamous attacks against Col. Fellows, and after vainly searching the letters from Fresident Cleveland and others, he could not find one dollar given to aid the unfortunate financial embarrasement of Col. Fellows. At this juncture Mr. Foley sent his check for \$1,000, enclosed in the following letter;

New York Nov. 3, 1867.

\$1,000, enclosed in the lonowing. New York, Nov. 3, 1887.

Col. John R. Pellous.

My Luan Nin: After your long, faithful and successful work in the public-service, and your well-deserved reputation as a terror to evideors; as mortified to see the disgraceful insults heaped upon you.

The noble action of Abram N. Hewitt, the most efficient and devoted Mayor we have ever had, in asking the good people of our city to sustain him and his excellent work in the cause of better government by witing for your long the control of the c

This brave and timely act had much to do with the result which secured Col. Fellows's election by 23,000 majority, the figures predict-ed by Mr. Foloy previous to election day. His solid support and cheering words turned the tide in Col. Fellows's favor.
When it is remembered that the estimate was made one week before election, and that the number of voters exceed a quarter of a million, the torsulable torset indigment of

the loresightedness and correct judgment or John Foley can be fully appreciated.

It is a matter of regret that we have so very, very few men here like sterling, honest John Foley. He is fully appreciated here by our best men, and this letter is sent the Press, that a hundred thousand in Albany and the surrounding cities may know of the man who ousted Tweed and elected Col. Fellows.

CHAIRMAN KISNER GOES TO WORK He Hopes to Put Pennsy'vania in the Domscratte Column Next Fail.

HABRISBURG, Jan. 24.-E. P. Kisner, reently elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, opened the headquarters of the committee in this city to-day. The practice has been to have the head of the party organization in Philadelphia, but Mr. Kisner pro poses to introduce an innovation by making the State capital the centre of political work. He justifies this on the ground that Harrisburg He justifies this on the ground that Harrisburg is more central than Philadelphia. Mr. Kinner proposes to enter upon the work of the campaign at once. In fact, he was busy all day multing circulars to all parts of the State, asking for the cooperation of the local workers in the work of party organization. He proposes to have all the prejuminary work of the canvass, such as the preparing of lists of voters, performed before the nominating conventions have met, so that the moment the tickets are in the field he will be ready for the heavy work of the canvase.

in the heid he will be ready for the heavy work of the canvass.

Kisner is determined to test the relative strength of the parties in this State. In his speech nominating Kisner for Chairman the other day. Congressman Scott said the Democrats have a majority on a fair and full vote. Kisner will try to verify this statement, and he will have plenty of the sinews of war and other useful things to help him through.

Brighter Prospects for Democratic Mar-From the Baltimore Stan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The prospects for a wiff and internal tax reduction bill upon which the eratic party in Congress can be united really see

## The Brickingers.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The report circulated that the brickingers at their late convention held in featon had amaignmented with the other trades in the building line is faise in every particular and with out any foundation whatever. By order of New Yong, Jan. 24.

England Claims Four Great Americans. From the Court Journal. We might go shares in this bit of business for, if Spain is pread of discovering the country through Columbus kundand put the people there; and to Eigs and the world owes Mark Twain Stee Harts, Josh Ell-lings, Artemus Ward, and phier great man of this stamp.

A Long-felt Want Not Supplied. From LUL.

The World has a pross that will print fold, some and pasts \$0.00 papers an hour.

All the World needs now is a machine to suppress the and do a little editing once a week. Oriental View of the Occidental Situation.

From the Calcutta National Sucretion.

The war between England and America is in

Scribner's Magazine for February is fresh and Astractive. The opening article is on "Mendelseshn's Letters to Moscheles," and the number is closed with the "Lantern Bearers," by Mr. Robert Leuis Stevenson, The article on volcanees, Dr. William James's essay on the power of the will, and Mr. Bishop's discussion of the "Law and the Ballot," are instructive and valuable. The stories and the poetry are equally worthy of praise

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUR-SW: For real fun the World's Very Own Almenac beats all the other impeatures of its professional humorist staff. The inside stuffing is its very own, because it took it from another almanac, whose style and scheme it humbly apes. A casual search for a few desired facts soon becomes an emphatically cursory perusal as you find the flow of truth dammed up by a heap of otherwise amusing fletions. One of its departments is a "record of throwing the hammer." The following moreeaux, culled haphas-ard, are offered as the nucleus of what may be made a handsome supplementary volume next year under the title: "Record of the World's Champion Exploits in Throwing the Hatchet." The few pages showing the private names of professional actors and actresses (eleverly omitted from the contents) is an admirable piece of mean plunder from an English dramatic year book to which no acknowledgment s made. But the little efforts of the World humorist happen to spott the sense while missing the joke. The great Helen Faucit (Lady Theodore Martin) is mangled out of recognibrought to life again years after he shuffled off the coil. Henry Irving (Brodrib) is credited with a "Broadrib" inside his narrow corpus. John T. Raymond (O'Brien) is also cruelly resurrectionized. But the gallantry of the humorist in recuvenating some of the living actors is a handsome atonement for offences

resurrectionized. But the gallantry of the humorist in rejuvenating some of the living actors is a handsome atonement for offences against the dead.

In the "Death Rolf of 1887" he kills one "R. Jeffries, author," horing to pass this alias off as the ghost of Richard Jeffries, the naturalist. Henry Mayhew was a notable writer, but "y" rob him of his rights by misdescribing him as "Mahew"? Gallantry once more turns the vulgar, but true, name of Dinah Mulcok into the elegant, but raise. "Diana Mulcoh." a sort of gentility the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," would keenly appreciate. Probably this chronicler is the same "gentleman of the prees" to whom gratitude for his learned help is tendered by the compiler of Hayno's "Dictionary of Pseudonyms" (New York), in which the name of Dionysius Larduis is gravely given as the pseudonym of Dion Boucleault. In the realm of statistics the same aweet play of sublunary fancy graces the page. The population of London is given as 419,553, which does not correspond with the returns of any official area, being about half a million under the mark, but the "census" quoted for sil English cities is that of "1886." As the Government takes its only census in the years 1871. 1881, and 1891, it is evident that the World's spirit of enterprise induced it to make an English census of its Very Own, and for once it forgot to blow its Very Own trump. In its figures showing the extent of the Battish empire it overstates the area and understates the population; but where would be the giory of enterprise if it merely stole the figures and omitted to deface them to prevent identification?

True genius will show tirelf, even in the unlikeliest places. There is a list of "Famous Old Men of 1888." whose ages at last year's birthday are given. Among those aged 83 are Sir Julius Benedict, composer," who composed himself into his everlasting sleon iwo or three years ago. A. "Prof. Robert Owen." is given in the same line. The humorist must have taken the gentleman for a Professor of the Stereopti

## PULITEKRISM DISGUSTS HIM.

Prof. Hadley, Jr., Condemns Some Objectionable Frenks of Journalism

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 24 .- Prof. Hadley, in his lecture on "Newspapers," this afternoon spoke of the tendencies of certain papers to exaggeration, sensationalism, and Pulitzerism." He said that in the last Presidential election The Sun was the first to give the correct returns. He also said that The Sun presents facts as they are, while some of its contemporaries twist them about and present them to the people, changed to suit their own purposes.

The champion "Benedick" of the civilized world is Prançois Sauron, wood ranger of Saint Paulien. He is SH years old, and on Jan. 10 was married for the sixth time to a widow of 60. His last four marriages have o

Anstralia now exports oranges to England. A low estimate puts the number of persons supported by all the forms of employment furnished by ea

ritualistic usages is a serious danger to the Church. He

A sister of the great Alexandre Dumas has just died a nin at 80 years of age. She entered the cloister when 30. The opera is said to be having a hard time all over the vorid, but twenty-five new ones were produced in Ger-

many last year and thirty-five in Italy.

A twenty-seven-year-old young woman of Maldon de-clined an invitation to join the Primrose League with the reply that statustics of the past fifty years show that the marriage rate rises when a Liberal government

This advertisement appeared in a French paper: Young lady, large fortune, arec tache, wants a hus band." The "spot" was a wooden les. Irtpatouillage is a new word for managerial correct

tions of manuscripts submitted to them.

A French beadle, while attending a funeral officially. oaught sight of a hare in the cemetery, and after a chase killed it with his baton, and was fined thirty frames for killing game "with prohibited arma."

The highest price, \$10.005, paid last year for a picture

stauction was Boucher's portrait of Mms. de Pon Gour. Cainsborough "Blaters" brought 50,060, and Turner's "Van Gozen" £0,325. en rallway news shows that the Englishman akes 19 railway trips a year, the Beigian 11, the French man and German 5, and the Italian 1.

man and German o, and the italian I.

Guy de Maupassant is suing the Piggro for \$400 for
printing an essay of hia to which his name was signed
in a condensed form.

A distinguished figure of Paris has just died in the person of Henry, the head waiter of Bignon's. He had
served for twenty-four years. erved for twenty-four years.

A \$1,500,000 syndicate in London proposes to erect
workingmen's homes and pay the tenants all the profits

ver 5 per cent. The Kent browers are going to try to make real lager.

novels.

It is possible that John Walter may get a peerage when his London Times is one hundred years old, soon.

Grattan, English tonsul at Antwerp, has recommended Volapik to Lord Salisbury for official correspond.

Herbert Spancer is well again and at work developing his scheme of synthetic philosophy. A German writer points out that fashions have changed in fletion and that the heroic woman has driven the note nero out or the pools.

Ciubs are increasing in London at an extraordinary
rate, and with more attention to quantity than to quant

Berry, the British hangman, kiesed the Blarney Stone during a recent tour in Ireland. Loyal to the Core.

Miss Stuyvesant (of New York)-What do you Donnelly's claim that Bacon wrote Shake Miss Lakeside (of Chicago)—Mr. Donnelly is a residen

"Well, then you can bet anything he says good."

Different Authorities Minister-So. you go to school.do you. Bobby inter—Let me hear you spell bread.

by—B.-e.d.

inter—Webster spells it with an a. Hebby.

by—Yea. sir: but you didn't ask ma how Webste

ii; you asked me how I spell it.

A Lesson in Courteer. At the bridge station of the Brooklyn elevated "That's right, genta." sang out a brakeman with fine irony, "jam in, jam in, or the laules will get all the

The Fatth Cure. Christian Scientist-Have you ever tried the hith cure for your rhoumation?

Fatisms—Yes, I'm trying it now. I've got in my pocket be left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit that was filled the dark of the meet, and I'm blanned if I dean't think habitions. SUNSTROKE BY BLECTRICITY.

at Electrical Pursace at Cres. Speciators Bown Like the Sun.

The Great Electrical Parases at County

How Specializes Deve Like the Can.

In the Journal des Débats, M. Henri de Parville gives an account of some extraordinary
medical observations on electric sunstroke collected at the Immous French foundry, Creuzot.

Ordinary sunstroke we all know, But there
is another kind of aunarroke indefinitely more
strange, yet searcely known, and that is the
electric sunstroke. Now, what is electric sunstroke? Dr. Defontains, in his character of
head physician at Creuzot, has been called upon
to examine its effects. It is already known that
electricity is employed in the form of an intense focus Joper? to smelt certain minerals,
and especially to melt and solder metals. Thus
a metal placed in the electric arc is fused as if
by magic. Steel meits like butter in a few seconds. Now Creuzot, where the progress of solence is followed step by step, has for some time
possessed its electric furnace. Steel is soldered directly by the high temperature produced by electricity. The electric arc in which
the metal is placed is of marvellous radiance.
Its luminosity focus upon a few square inches
exceeds 10,000 Carcel lamps and surcasses
100,000 candles.

It happens that spectators standing at a distance of (say) ten yards feel no heat; but preearly they become conscious of acute pain.
"Very odd," said a bystander, "I feel no heat,
but I have a sense of being burnt which recalls the sunstroke I hadlant summer." Therefore he stood off, but not before he had
in fact experienced something like a
second sunstroke. It almost always
happens that, after an hour or two,
persons witnessing the experiments feel a
surring sensation, with more or less pain, in
neck, face, and forehead, and their skin at the
same time assumes a coppery red tint. It is
customary to protect spectators' eyes with
blackened sun glasses; yot their retina is
affected to such an extent that bilindness supervenes in broad daylight for several minutes,
and for nearly an hour all objects are seen in
deep saffr

when the complexion is left of a fine brick color. This we take to be the description of severe cases.

In ordinary sunstroke it is reasonable to attribute the sun's share to heat, if for no other reason than that the solar heat is felt. But here there is no sense of heightened temperature. Nay, a thermometer, placed within five yards of the are which is meiting steel like butter, is hardly affected at all. All the heat seems to remain concentrated; and while at five yards' distance the thermometer hardly moves, bystanders suffer stroke even at fourteen yards. To what else can we appeal, therefore, but to light pure and simple? The fact is interesting in many ways, but it illustrates once more the active part played by light in a variety of biological phenomena. It may now be asked, is the skin affected by the red and yellow rave of light, or is it not rather to the chemical rays, the violet and purple rays, we should look? M. de Parville inclines to the latter hypothesia. M. Defontaine is allent: but M. de Parville thinks that by trying the alternate effects on the skin of the red and yellow rays and the violet rays, respectively isolated, the problem may be capable of easy solution.

Do capable of oney solution.

To the Editor of the St. James's Gasette.

Sin: You have an important notice of this action in your issue of yesterday. by which it is shown that great marketions produced by fromating an electric light. "of marketions produced by fromating an electric light." of marketions produced by fromating an electric light. "of marketions produced by fromating an electric light." It has already been said on that the things of the summarket of the strict of the strict

#### An Alarm Clock Under the Sofe. From the Albany Journal.

An Alarm Cleck Under the Sefa.

From the Albany Journal.

A mother on Madison avenue lately requested her daughter, who is just approaching womanhood, to give her beau a hint that she must not sit up later than 10 o'clock. This the girl was reluctant to do but her little brother threatened that unless she did he would open the parior door and announce the maternal edict. The sister supposed that she had put a quietus on her brother by rominding him of his piaying hookey and forging his mother's name to excuses from school to go skating, not forgetting to mention the little riding whip his mamma kept in her room. All this, however, was not enough to keen the youth from getting even with sis's beau for not giving him anything Christmas.

The other evening he got an alarm clock with a bell as loud as the gong on the "Brooklyn Bridge" bob, and placed it under the sofa where his sister and her betrothed were to do their spooning. The hands were pointed at 10. The unsuspecting girl heard the tick, but took it to be her lover's Waterbury. He was just tickling her ear with a yarn about a horse his papa was going to buy when the gong sounded. There was a pause—and then as though undersianding the meaning, he grabbed his hat and never stopped running until he struck the door stoop, when he flew. The boy had iced the sters. The little brother now takes a cushion to school with him.

# In Search or Buried Treasure

Prom the Harriera courant.

Mr. D. D. Bidwell of East Hartford, not long since the Courant's reporter for the east side of the river, and later of the staff of the Spring-lield Union, went to Florida some months ago and took a position on the staff of the Jackson-ville Metropoits. Now he has sailed for Elbow Key in the Bahamas to dig up Capt. Ridd's treasure. He carries along a chart given to his grandfather by a dying sailor, who said it had been given to him thirty years before in England. On the skin of some animal, under what is supposed to be an outline map of Elbow Key, are three words, legible though faint: "At the northwest of the Sentinel rock which is shadowed by the three solitary palms on the south side of the Key, walk thirteen fathoms and then dig." There is no signature, but in one corner is a queer cross. "I am going off almost a beggar," said Mr. Bidwell as he stepped on board the schooner, "but I hope to return with the boodle." beggar." said bit. board the schooner. the boodle."

The Red-headed Ranger of the Rie Grand

The Times correspondent, on a recent visit to New York, was oredibly informed that Millionaire Mackey of Bonanza fame and Col. Ed Stokes of the Hoffman House, together with a number of influential New York politicians, have put Col. Tom Ochiliree in training for the Congressional nomination from the district now represented by Gen. Spinoia, and will run the "Red-headed Ranger of the Rio Grande" for all he is worth for the Filty-first Congress. Col. Tom has transferred his allegiance from Lone Star Texas to Excession New York. Gen. Spinoia and his big si-irt collar will therefore be forced to look well for retention of their laureis. From the Kansas City Times.

Nice Discrimination in Boston Society.

Verily, this age is not that of the ingenué! A lady, whose fortune not admitting of her riding in her own equipage, and having a number of visits to pay, did as the rest of the world does in a similar plight, and took a cab by the hour, her young daughter accompanying her. Economy prompted brief calls, but at one house she remained longer than this "young person" deemed at all advisable, and on returning to the carriage was sharply rebuked by her. "But it was impossible to leave: Miss — was very entertaining." said madame la mère. "Never mind." replied little mademoiselle. "I should think you'd know better than to waste a 75-cent ride on a 25-cent woman!" From the Boston Herald.

#### He Couldn't Understand Women From the Kansas City Pimes

There was a little incident on a cable line car yesterday morning that made all on board laugh. There was such a touch of humor in it and so much human nature that the mirth was as free and spontaneous as the rippling murmur of a brook. The car had just stopped at the Priests of Pallas hall and a large, gental-faced, lovial kind of a man assisted a lady to alight. As the car started again he rather earnestly remarked:

"Now there goes my wife to hear Sam Jones tell her of her faults." Then after an impressive pause. "Let when I try to tell her of them at home there is a terrible racket, I can't understand women."

The Bustle Again to the Resent. From the New Haven Palladium.

The value of the bustle was demonstrated at the fire in the Gardeld building Saturday evening. One of the fema-e inmates of the building mades rush for the stairs, which were burning from beneath. She broad through, but having on a modern busile it caught on something, saving the woman a fall and giving the fire men an opportunity to rescue her. Dempsoy's Fish Story

From the Albany Argus.

On Thursday William Dempsey of Rondon received a quantity of smalls and pickers which were frozen stiff. He put them in a barre of water to that out. About three hours after, so Dempsey said, he went to the barre and found that the pickers had thawk back to life but he could find no smalls. The pickers had easter them up.

In Extenuation The New York authorities should let Mrs. 

An interesting group of farmers gathered at the Hotel Brunswick the other evening and see past de fole gras and drank champagne. Burgundy, and other fine wines, and had a good time generally, disposing of all the nextrice incident to grand dinners in New York. These farmers gather about the same board four times a year. They are known as the New York Farmers, and every one owns a \$100,000 farm. In days long age some of these farmers perhaps knew spinnach from best tops, and eachlidower from mustard seed, but nothing new. All the farmers at these gatherings are in evening dress; the said about their knowledge of such things now. All the farmers at these gatherings are in evening dress; the hands of some of them are very white and dise, and "many out cow-pons off by the yard," as semesbedy remarked at the last dinner. Some of the farmers in this association are the Hon. Chauncey Mitsbell Depow, Ram Slossa, William B. Dinsmora. Joseph R. Choata, John Jay, Percy Pyne, Prederick A. Bronson of the Coaching Club, Smith Citit of the Union Club, Satherfurd Stuyessan, Edwin and Samuel Thorne, and ex-State Henster Lin Cet.

INSERBRITING GOMETP OF THE DAY.

Jim Otta. The ladies are not the only ones given to showing gun The men have taken up the fad, and one of these gum shewers sat in a box at the Fifth Avenue Theatre the other night and divided the spectacular and musical other night and divided the speciacular and musical honors with those on the stage. The man was evidently a novice at gum chewing, for his jaws clicked so loudly and the smack of his lips was so pronounced that the lorgnettees of the audience were attracted to the bag during the performance. The leases should have con-veyed the angry giances of the audience, but they didn't, and the gum chewer kept right on.

On all first nights at the theatres a Hiputian and On all first nights at the theatres a litiputian and glistening head can be seen in one of the front rows just behind the big fiddle. The size of a head in this generation is no evidence of its capacity. That is quickly demonstrated when the little head just spoken of wags, at you and the mouth talks anything, from ethical religion to criminal law. That head belongs to Abe Hummel, and beside him on these occasions can be seen a little lady with black eyes and raven-hued hair. She is Mr. Hummel's eister. It is now stated that Mr. Hummel. knows quite as many actors and actresses as his part

The Custom House employees have taken to belie this The Custom House employees nave tagen we wanted winter. The weighers have had one, and now the customs inspectors expect to have one in April. At first they thought to give the proceeds from the ball to the next National Democratic Committee, but Surveyer

Nembers of the various jockey clubs who frequent the corridors of the up-town hotels are talking about the trouble that is likely to ensue when the schedule of racing days at Dwyers', Sheepshead Ray, Jerome Park, and Nonmouth is made up. Under the Ives Pool bill the rac-ing days are from May 15 to Oct. 15, and it is contended ing days are from May IS to Oot. In, and it is contended that Monmouth Park, a track in another State, usurps a larger share of the racing days than it should. As for sheepshead Bay and Jerome, the wrangis will be, so it is said, over Decoration Day. The Brooklyn track owners think that occasionally they should have the public patronage on that day. The Jerome Park .olks think that they should still have Decoration Day.

Charles R. Wilby, the executor of the will of the late Judge Coffin of Cincinnati, and trustee for the insfor-timate Miss Coffin, who wandered away from the Wind-sor Hotal is one of the most interesting young men in Porkapolia. He is small, alori, and a good lawyer, and rorapota. He is small, alert, and a good lawyer, and a society leader out there. He married another grand-daughter of Judge Coffin, and won his way by sheer pluck and perseverance to an excellent position at the bar, of which Judge Ifoadly was then an ornament, Judge Coffin was one of the most popular counsellors in that city. He was an ereot, handsome old gentleman, with a face like a rosy apple just touched with freet, and wore immergiate lines and need way, which was and wore immaculate linen and neckwear, which was the wonder and admiration of his fellows. Young Wilby educated himself, supported his mother, sent his you brother to college, and did himself proud generally.

The merchants of the United States are not the only ones who come to New York to do their purchasing. Mexico, Central America, and the Saudwich Islands send buyers, many of whom leave here new on every Pacific Mail steamer that sails down the coast to Colon and ships its cargo and passengers across the isthmus to Panama by rail. From Panama northward, besides the big ocean-going vessels that rival the famous F. and O. steamers o the Nediterranean, smaller constwise lines carry these merchants and their spring goods to Aca-Chauncey M. Depew and Bob Ingersoll had a red-hot

discussion of religion a few nights ago. The elequen infidel observed that "the greatest man who ever touched this grain of sand you call the world wrote for the stage." Thereupon Dr. Depew urbanely rejoined that he loved Ingersoll like a brother, and it gave him the greatest pain to feel that in the Great Beyond the would be separated!

Stuart Robson, the actor, asked Ingersoli not long since to define the difference between the pulpit and the stage. This is what "Pagan Bob" said in reply: "The pulpit is the pretence of honesty; the stage is the hemosty of pretence!"

Going into the Post Office on a cold day, one sees num. bers of poor people who don't look able to buy a postage stamp and never go near the letter boxes. They go up to one of the windows that surround the building from Park row to Broadway and lay their hands sagerly on the siab of Iron which constitutes the window sill and t directly over the hot air vent. The colder the day the greater the appreciation of the suffering passers by for Uncie Sam's warmth of heart.

## BUNBRAMA

-Alphonse Daudet is writing a book for the express purpose of holding up to ridicule the "forty immortals" of the French Academy.

-The "Great She" is the name of the nine is said to be in South Africa. A woman at Folkestone, England, at a

ish dinner got a whiting bone stuck in her throat, and died ten days afterward, it having been found im: -Henry Ostrun, a lumberman of Brainherd, Minn. recently murdered his wife and seven children because, as he said, he feared they would

freeze to death. -London has a sanitary inspection company, regularly incorporated, that for a fixed fee in-spects your plumbing, and tells you whether you are breathing sewer gas or ordinary air.

-An English company claims to be able to nake one ton of pure tin from thirty-three tone of scrape and waste tin, and figures out a profit of \$450 a tou for the business, counting pure tin at only \$500 a ton -The performances of the Irving company

in this country are regularly advertised in the theatrical advertising columns of the London papers, just as though the company was appearing at its own Lyceum. natead of 4,000 or 5,000 miles away -Helen of Troy may have had bogus jeweis in her ears and false diamonds around her neck when she raised such a fuse in ancient society circles, for it is said that even before Troy was built emeralds

her jewels were imitated in glass. —Sixty lakes can be counted, it is said, from the sammit of Mount Whiteface in the Adirondacks. Whiteface is over 5,000 feet high, and so are Mounts Seward. Melniyre, and several others, but the highest is Mount Marcy, which rises 5 337 feet.

-It is said that the wave motor which has been in course of construction on the coast near San Francisco is a success. The power of the waves is utilized by a huge fan or paddle hanging in a gorge so as to be swung back and forth by the waves. The me-tion is communicated to the plunger of a pump for raising water into a reservoir.

-Glass blowing is an art nearly 4,000 years old, and perhaps much older. Yet there has never been any means discovered of dispensing with the human lungs as the instruments of the blowing. An English company is experimenting with a mould and mechanical

beliews, which does satisfactory work at bottle blowing, but this pretends to attempt only coarse work. —A year ago Mrs. Lydia Larrabee of Jacksen. Me. was charged with having caused the death of her daughter-in-law, and was convicted of manufaughter and imprisoned. She died a few days ago, and her last words were. "Children, I die innocent. I have done ne wrong." Then she sunk into s suppor, but just before she died exclaimed. "Oh, that's the heavenly gate:"

-Wines of noted years still maintain their high prices in the European market. At the sale of a well-known private cellar in Edinburgh lately, Latours well-known private cellar in Edinburgh lately, Latours & Perrier-Jouets of the great year 1805, realized 900 the case, and Lasites, 833.75. Eighteen hundred and sevenity was represented by Marganz at 822.80 the case, and Haut Brion at 827. Dagoust of 1874 brought 830 the case. Owing to our high duties on wines, these prices would have been castlepolity vacaded here.

would have been considerably exceeded her -Chester Bellows, recently hung at Charles City. Iowa, for the murder of Alice Waterman, was the first man to be legally executed in that State for twenty-two years. From the formation of the State in 1884 to 1872 the law made it optional with the Judges to inflict death or life imprisonment for murder, and there were few hangings. Then capital punishment was abelished until 1873, when hanging was made a penalty for murder, with the provision that the jury should decide whether that or imprisonment for life should be the sentence.

Fop not, pop not, ye hapless sens of clay! Giris' rayest wreaths are made of high-priced fie Things that are made to fade and fa I away. Ere they have blossomed for a few short hours. Pop not, pop not! The girl you pop will wed. The roay lip will gladly amile on you; The sority meiting cyc grow strangely rad— Boward, young man, whatever clee you do!

Fop not, sop not! Oh, warning vainly said in Leap Yaar hours as in the years gone by: Cash fling a hae round the dear one's head. And "git that" is the universal cry.